

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

TUESDAY : : : : : APRIL 23

The Governor's birthday will bring him the general wish of many happy returns.

Little is heard of Mr. Bryan's Commemorative, which seems to be meeting the usual fate of a newspaper edited by a man who was not bred to the business.

When the bills of the Printing Committee come before the House it might be well for some inquiring member to ask what offices have paid and what committeemen or others have received, a ten per cent commission on the work done.

The China and Ventura, which left San Francisco on April 17th, ought to arrive today with heavy mails. The town has turned a hungry eye on the postoffice for several days past and will turn an alert ear towards the waterfront this morning.

If a stereopticon lecturer on Hawaii is sent East for the summer he ought to be kept at the Buffalo Exposition. It will be cheaper to have people come to him than for him to go to the people. Besides, at Buffalo, his lecture would be a foil for the hula hula midway show, and that is one of the things chiefly to be desired.

The British Government will buy no more American beef for army use. The reason does not affect the quality of the beef, but is based upon the demand of Australia and Canada for preference. In other words, Great Britain is making a kind of protective tariff for the benefit of the colonies and the Dominion, and as a means of identifying them more closely with the mother country.

The death of Apostle Cannon removes one of the veteran polygamists who made the Utah beasthood what it was before the passage of the Edmunds law. Cannon was, like Brigham Young, Abdul Aziz Khan and Sitting Bull, an able organizer, but his influence was against good morals and good government and his death will occasion no regret where good morals and good government are respected.

Polo promises to have something of an in-Honolulu, although the weather may soon get too warm for much of the violent exercise for man and beast which it involves. Polo is an ideal sport for the winter season here, and may have the effect of restoring that healthful fad of horseback riding which the bicycle supplanted. Time was when Honolulu's streets thronged with horsemen and horsewomen who made a gallant show and had a good time. If there was more horseback riding there would be less liver complaint and general debility, the outside of a horse being one of the best prescriptions for the inside of a man.

There is said to be a chance that prohibition of the liquor traffic may have a trial in the Hawaiian Islands. The Organic law says that no liquor shall be sold here except under such regulations as the Territorial Legislature may provide. Hence if no provision is made, prohibition will come by automatic process. We are disposed to think that a great many people would like to see the experiment tried; but neither a majority of the Legislature numbered with them is a question we need with doubt. Now that the temperance people have shown their hand, the Legislature will, we think, railroad liquor bill through with all the speed a salary appropriation measure can catch their smoke.

The fact that the high price of beef in Maui has reduced beef consumption to about fifty per cent will not be a thing for the health of the people, assuming that substantial substitutes are had. The beef-eating habit, acquired in cold countries and inherited by men who did hard daily labor in fields and woods, is one to be followed with discretion in the tropics. It is not among those who believe in vegetarianism. When nature gave us a variety of teeth, some for rending and grinding flesh, others for biting into fruit and chewing grain and vegetables, it intended that he should eat all the primary varieties of food. But where the climate limits the life, too great a tax ought not to be put on the digestion. A little beef, sea food, with a fair amount of fruit, eggs and vegetables and a considerable ration of fruit, will serve the man in Hawaii far better than the menu he has imported from north-lattitudes.

Minister Francis at Athens, Greece, a recent report to the Department State, says that sponge fishermen, diving recently for sponges off the island of Cerigo, the most southerly possession of Greece, discovered a piece of metal and broken marble statues, and it is reported that a slave gold bracelet was among the objects secured. The treasures have been brought to Athens and placed on exhibition in the Central Art Museum. Government General Commissioner Antiquities expresses the opinion that the statue of Hermes, found by divers, dates back to the fourth century B. C. It is said to be superior to the famous copper statue discovered at Delphi, and in point of beauty and execution of art is fully equal to the Praxiteles statue of Hermes at Olympia. That it is an original and not a copy is proved by the fact that attached to the feet are pieces of lead, showing that it had been placed on a pedestal from which it was torn off. The generally held theory is that long before the Christian era a ship carrying this and other treasures was wrecked off the coast of the island of Cerigo. The traces of the vessel have been discovered.

HOME RULERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Senator Kalaupokalani, in an interview with the leading evening paper, measures his own capacity for statesmanship and that of his fellows, as follows:

We will turn down the Governor's appointments in toto. This will be done, not because we object to all of them, but as a political protest or presentation of a claim that we have, as the majority, to a portion, if not all, of the offices. As you say on the Mainland "to the victor belongs the spoil." We are the victors, but to date have seen no spoils. As the official head of the Independent Home Rule Republican party I wish to say that we have no intention of presenting officially to the Governor any list of names that we would like to be appointed in place of the persons not approved by the Senate. We had intended presenting the four names published in the Star on Thursday and Friday, and they may still be put in as recommendations, but, although official in a sense, they must be regarded as only recommendations. It is "up to the Governor" as to what he will do.

I. Turning down the Governor's appointments will accomplish nothing; for after the Legislature has adjourned the Governor may appoint whom he pleases.

II. "To the victors belong the spoils." That doctrine has long since been discarded on the Mainland; but if it had not been, the Home Rulers could not claim any executive patronage under it. They were not victors in the gubernatorial fight, but the Republicans were. Their success lay in the legislative and congressional field and there, if anywhere, they must look for their "spoils."

III. "It is up to the Governor to say what he will do." Of course it is. And this means that it is not in any sense up to the Home Rulers.

THE AMENT CASE.

The New York Sun, which has acted towards the stories of missionary looting in a judicial spirit, has the following to say editorially:

In the days when the "May Anniversaries" of the various societies of these denominations used to be a notable feature of every spring season in New York, home missions excited feeble interest as compared with that bestowed on foreign missions. Visits of missionaries to this country were so timed that some of these propagators of Christianity in Asia, more particularly, might be present to tell at these meetings of the progress of their undertakings and their trials in pushing them forward; and great audiences always listened with almost breathless attention to the relation of their experiences. In no other religious gatherings was the enthusiasm so high and pervasive, and from it often came the impulse to fervid religious revivals at home. The test of the vital warmth of the religious faith of a Church was the intensity of its zeal to spread to "men benighted" the story of salvation by these missionary agencies.

It is for that reason that for very self-preservation the societies for missionary evangelization must remove the painful impression produced on the religious mind by the events and proceedings of which the Rev. Dr. Ament, a missionary in China, has made the very unsatisfactory defence examined by us yesterday. The association of Christian missionaries for the collection of pecuniary indemnity from Chinese communities and for the imposition of penalties upon them without warrant of civilized law and in defiance of the spirit and precepts of Christianity is opposed so radically to the religious conception of the proper limitation of evangelizing efforts that enthusiasm for Christian missions has been chilled by it as never before in their history.

This may be a fact unpleasant to record, but the missionary societies, for their own welfare, need to be told it exactly as it is.

The trouble, as the Advertiser said the other day, seems to have been due to the fact that the missionaries performed a duty which should have been undertaken by the military police. It was not their business to collect indemnity, but to assist in its proper distribution. If, asked to do so, after it had been gathered by the military authorities.

We hope that, when the theatrical season begins, ladies will be good enough to remove their hats during the performance. That is the law in San Francisco, but a law ought not to be needed to impel women to show consideration for others. During the late Morrison engagement some women wore hats of unusual size, thus shutting off a view of the stage from behind them. They might as well have raised parasols.

The statesman who has introduced a bill punishing for crime any man who permits himself to be cremated without having given previous written notice to the Board of Health, ought to go on the Home Rule slate at once for President of that distinguished body.

Mr. Wilcox will be able to tell the Research Club what he knows about Hawaiian legislation, especially coinage legislation, in about five minutes. What he doesn't know about what he can make an entertaining lecture course.

The House did well to indefinitely postpone the gambling bill. It would have done better to so dispose of it before several Home Rulers had shown the seamy side of their intellects and given the community a pain.

If Great Britain ever agrees to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty it will probably happen after the United States has pledged itself to give Canada a port in Alaska.

His good wife: Gilbert—"I believe in a man being the master of the house. He should have the say in everything." Mason—"How about the naming of that baby of yours?" Gilbert—"My wife gave way to me in a very proper and wife-like manner. She said she did not care what name I gave the little fellow, so long as it was Henry. So, that's the name I gave him. You know I felt, after the hearty manner in which she deferred to me, I ought to yield a single point merely out of appreciation to her humility."—Boston Transcript.

Several years ago a Probate Judge of Nodaway county, Mo., used \$4 worth of postage stamps in the course of official business, and the county authorities refused to pay for them. Upon his retirement from the bench the Judge brought suit against the county in the Circuit Court to recover the \$4, but lost his case. Thereupon he appealed to the Supreme Court of Missouri, which has just decided that Nodaway county must pay for the stamps. The county will also have to pay a large proportion of the costs of the litigation.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

A useful imitation celluloid is produced, according to a German method, by dissolving in sixteen parts by weight of glacial acetic acid 1.8 parts of nitrocellulose, and adding five parts of gelatine. Heating and stirring are necessary. After the mass has swelled it is mixed up with 7.5 parts of 96 per cent alcohol, with continued stirring. The sirupy product is poured into molds, or after further dilution may be spread in thin layers on glass. As an underlayer for sensitive photographic films, the material has important advantages, not the least being that it remains flat in developing.

It is often inconvenient to use a camera in libraries. A new method of obtaining reproductions from books consists in placing a piece of cardboard coated with luminous paint behind the engraving or writing to be copied and laying a photographic plate on the face for eighteen to sixty minutes. The plate is transferred to the book and back to a dark box under a suitable cloth.

A book on the ears as an index of character having been published by an English authoress, a learned reviewer, Dr. A. Keith, mentions his own elaborate study of the ears of more than 40,000 people, including 800 criminals and 2,000 insane persons, besides those of 200 ages. He was forced to conclude that the ears gave no clue to personal traits.

The great problem before the engineer, states Professor J. A. Ewing, is the more efficient utilization of heat energy. The steam engine of today is more efficient than any other of its time, but much remains to be done. One possibility is the use of steam at a higher temperature in the engine, and a system of thus "superheating" steam is now being introduced from Germany, by which 1 1/2 pounds of coal can be made to yield one horsepower one hour, as against about 2 pounds required by the best ordinary engines. From gas engines, again, one horsepower per hour may be obtained for one pound of coal. The modern turbine engine, as developed by the Honorable Charles Parsons, is remarkable, not only because balancing troubles are removed, but also because, in its latest form, it gives a greater return for a given quantity of steam than any other engine.

The belief that buildings over the craters of slumbering volcanoes must be in a state of constant tremor unknown in more stable regions is disproven by A. Riccio and L. Franco. Tromometric observations have been made at the observatory near the summit of Mount Etna, at a height of nearly 10,000 feet, and at that of Catania, at the foot of the mountain, readings having been taken six times a day for nearly eight years. The crater station proved to be the more quiet. The tromometer was in motion in 62 per cent of the observations at Catania, but in only 46 per cent on Etna. During a rough sea the trembling is never absent at Catania, while a strong wind has more effect than on the mountain.

A noiseless alarm clock would prove a boon to a host of sufferers from unseasonable dim. The suggestion is made that a silent alarm can be given by focussing an electric lamp upon the head of the person to be awakened, and arranging a switch so that the current to light the lamp would be turned on by the clock at the desired time. It is claimed that the flash of light would invariably arouse the sleeper.

The mystery of poisoning from arsenical wall papers has been solved by the discovery of an organism that feeds on arsenic. This is a mold, *Penicillium brevicaulis*, and under its influence the paper emits a gas, diethyl arsen, to which the poisonous effects upon persons living in the rooms are found to be due.

In the half-prevention experiments in France and Italy, the acetylene cannon seems to have given the greatest promise as a safe and economical apparatus for bombarding the clouds. It consists of a generator, in which the acetylene is produced and mixed with air, and a strong upright iron cylinder, with a narrow iron funnel extending upward. The gaseous mixture is fired by an electric lighter near the bottom of the cylinder. The force of the explosion reaches a great height, and experienced vine growers are convinced of its effectiveness in preventing the formation of hail in the threatening clouds. As the gas is produced only when needed, one charge of the generator with calcium carbide, giving more than 1,000 explosions, is sufficient for six months or more. A battery of fifty or more somewhat scattered cannons being connected electrically to one operator, on seeing dangerous clouds, hastens to the central station, and in a few seconds can release a supply of gas and cause an explosion in every cannon.

The replacing of lost parts by new growths is a power of some animals that was given much interest by experiments by naturalists in the eighteenth century. Among the striking facts now learned, Professor J. Arthur Thompson finds that an earthworm may regrow a head or a tail, or a tail in place of a head; a starfish arm with a fragment of disc, may become a whole animal; a crustacean may regenerate a lost limb, and sometimes an antenna instead of an eye; a snail may replace its long eye-bearing horn many times in succession; a newt may get a new leg, or an eye, or a lens from an iris margin; a lizard may recover its lost tail, and a cock the greater part of its beak. What is known as Lessona's law teaches that regenerative capacity tends to occur in those animals and in those parts of animals which, in natural conditions, are most liable to injury.

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NOTICE.

DR. GEORGE HERBERT LEAVING for the Coast on the 23d instant. Dr. St. D. G. Walters will have entire charge of the practice during his absence. His office hours will be from 9 to 11 a. m., from 1 to 3, and from 7 to 9 p. m.

DRS. HERBERT, HUMPHREYS & WALTERS. 5833

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The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Sycamore, Ill., "that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain." What this great medicine did for him it has done for others.

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